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1. A method comprising:

- 1 receiving incident light intended for a receptor;  
2 sending part of the incident light to a sensor, wherein the  
3 sensor is in a first plane and the incident light is in a second plane;  
4 identifying a portion of the incident light that exceeds a  
5 predetermined threshold intensity; and  
6 adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of a matrix  
7 corresponding to the portion.

- 1 2. The method of claim 1, identifying a portion of the incident light  
2 that exceeds a predetermined threshold intensity further comprising:  
3 associating a first intensity value to the incident light; and  
4 comparing the first intensity value to the predetermined  
5 threshold intensity.

- 1 3. The method of claim 2, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of  
2 cells of a matrix corresponding to the portion further comprising:  
3 identifying an axis between the receptor in a first position and  
4 a source, wherein the axis intersects the matrix; and  
5 adjusting the opacity of the first plurality of cells of the  
6 matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the axis.

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1 4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:  
2 determining that the receptor has moved to a second position;  
3 identifying a second axis between the receptor in the second  
4 position and the source, wherein the second axis intersects the matrix; and  
5 adjusting the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the  
6 matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the second axis.

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1 5. The method of claim 3, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of  
2 cells of the matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the axis  
3 further comprising increasing the opacity of the first plurality of cells.

1 6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
2 identifying a bright light source in the incident light;  
3 identifying a direction of sight of the receptor; and  
4 adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of the matrix  
5 when the direction of sight is within an active zone.

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1 7. The method of claim 6, further comprising:  
2 adjusting the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the  
3 matrix when the direction of sight is not within the active zone.

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1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the second plurality of cells is larger  
2 than the first plurality of cells.

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1 9. The method of claim 8, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of  
2 cells of a matrix corresponding to the portion further comprising:  
3 identifying a first optical element of the receptor;  
4 identifying a second optical element of the receptor; and  
5 selecting the first plurality of cells based upon a parallax  
6 effect between the first and second optical elements.

1 10. The method of claim 1, sending part of the incident light to a sensor  
2 further comprising:  
3 receiving the incident light into a beamsplitter; and  
4 refracting part of the incident light to the sensor.

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1 11. A system comprising:  
2 a light deflector to redirect incident light of an image being  
3 received by a receptor;  
4 a sensor to receive the redirected incident light;

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5 a matrix comprising a plurality of cells, wherein the opacity of  
6 each of the cells may selectively be adjusted; and  
7 a controller coupled to the matrix, wherein the controller:  
8 receives information about the intensity of the  
9 redirected incident light from the sensor; and  
10 adjusts the opacity of one or more cells of the matrix  
11 based upon the information.

1 12. The system of claim 11, wherein the matrix comprises a plurality of  
2 two-dimensional transmissive liquid crystal display cells.

1 13. The system of claim 11, wherein the sensor comprises a plurality of  
2 photoreceptor cells.

1 14. The system of claim 11, wherein the controller comprises a  
2 processor-based system including a software program.

1 15. The system of claim 11, wherein the deflector comprises a  
2 beamsplitter.

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1 16. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 90%  
2 of the incident light while deflecting about 10% of the incident light to the  
3 sensor.

1 17. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 60%  
2 of the incident light while deflecting about 40% of the incident light to the  
3 sensor.

1 18. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 50%  
2 of the incident light while deflecting about 50% of the incident light to the  
3 sensor.

1 19. The system of claim 11, wherein the sensor comprises a charge-  
2 coupled device.

1 20. The system of claim 19, wherein the charge-coupled device is located  
2 inside a camera body.

1 21. The system of claim 20, wherein the controller further includes  
2 parameter adjustment controls.

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1 22. The system of claim 11, further comprising an adjustable lens which  
2 receives the incident light and focuses the incident light on the matrix.

1 23. A system comprising:

2 a sensor to receive incident light from a scene intended for a  
3 receptor;

4 a matrix comprising a plurality of elements, wherein each of  
5 the elements is adjustable to selectively send incident light to the  
6 receptor; and

7 a controller coupled to the matrix, wherein the controller:  
8 receives information about the intensity of the incident  
9 light from the sensor; and

10 adjusts one or more elements of the matrix.

1 24. The system of claim 23, further comprising a light deflector to send  
2 a portion of the incident light from a scene to the sensor.

1 25. The system of claim 23, wherein the matrix is a digital micromirror  
2 device (DMD) and the elements are micromirrors.

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1 26. The system of claim 25, wherein the micromirrors may each  
2 selectively be rotated either +10 degrees or -10 degrees from the DMD.

1 27. The system of claim 25, wherein the micromirrors may each  
2 selectively be rotated either +20 degrees or -20 degrees from the DMD.

1 28. The system of claim 23, wherein the sensor is a charged-coupled  
2 device comprising a plurality of photosensitive cells.

1 29. The system of claim 26, wherein the controller selectively rotates  
2 the micromirrors -10 degrees from the DMD to keep incident light from  
3 reaching the receptor.

1 30. The system of claim 26, wherein the controller selectively rotates  
2 the micromirrors +10 degrees from the DMD to send incident light to the  
3 receptor.

1 31. The system of claim 25, wherein the controller selectively rotates  
2 the micromirrors at an angle so that the incident light does not reach the  
3 receptor.

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1 32. The system of claim 31, wherein the controller selectively rotates  
2 the micromirrors at a second angle so that the incident light reaches the  
3 receptor.

1 33. The system of claim 23, further comprising a mirror positioned such  
2 that a light ray received by the receptor is parallel to the incident light.

1 34. A method comprising:  
2 reflecting incident light from a mirror to a sensor;  
3 sensing the intensity of the incident light; and  
4 selectively positioning the mirror to reflect the incident light  
5 to a receptor based on the intensity of the incident light.

1 35. The method of claim 34, further comprising:  
2 positioning the mirror to reflect the incident light to the  
3 receptor if the intensity does not exceed a predetermined value.

1 36. A system comprising:  
2 a mirror for reflecting incident light;  
3 a sensor to measure the intensity of the incident light; and



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4 a controller for receiving information from the sensor,  
5 wherein the controller selectively positions the mirror to reflect the  
6 incident light to a receptor.

1 37. The system of claim 36, wherein the mirror further reflects incident  
2 light to the sensor.

1 38. The system of claim 37, wherein the controller selectively positions  
2 the mirror to oscillate between reflecting incident light to the sensor and  
3 to the reflector.

1 39. An article comprising a medium storing software which, when  
2 executed, causes a processor-based system to:

3 receive light intensity information from a sensor where the  
4 sensor is not in a primary image plane;

5 compare the light intensity information to a predetermined  
6 threshold intensity value; and

7 adjust the opacity of one or more cells of a matrix.

1 40. The article of claim 39, further storing software which, when  
2 executed, causes a processor-based system to:

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3 monitor a position of a receptor; and  
4 adjust the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the matrix  
5 when the position of the receptor changes.

1 41. The article of claim 40, further storing software which, when  
2 executed, causes a processor-based system to:

3 monitor a position of a light source whose intensity exceeds  
4 the predetermined threshold intensity value:

5 adjust additional cells of the matrix when the position of the  
6 receptor is not substantially toward the light source.

1 42. The article of claim 40, further storing software which, when  
2 executed, causes a processor-based system to adjust additional cells of  
3 the matrix when the receptor includes more than one optical receiver.

1 43. An attachment for a camera, comprising:

2 a matrix comprising a plurality of selectively transmissive

3 units;

4 a light deflector for sending a portion of the incident light to

5 a sensor; and

1 44. The attachment of claim 43, wherein the sensor comprises a plurality  
2 of photosensitive cells.

1 46. The attachment of claim 45, wherein a unit of the matrix is made  
2 less transmissive when an associated cell of the sensor exceeds a  
3 predetermined voltage.

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1 49. The attachment of claim 43, wherein the light deflector is a  
2 beamsplitter.

1 50. The attachment of claim 42, wherein the first adjustable lens may  
2 be moved such that the deflected incident light reaches a focal point at  
3 the sensor.

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